AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION:

Please amend the below identified portions of the specification as indicated:

lease amend the paragraph beginning at page 11, line 18 and ending at page 12, line 21, as follows:

The dispenser sled test device 10 is one example of a weapon utilizing the bellows, spool, and collar system. (FIG. 11) This weapon will be used to take a closer look at each of the important elements that make the system work. The dispenser section inboard profile shows how the different elements would be packaged into a tubular weapon. Notice that there is an energetic bellows actuator 11 between each spool filled with projectiles. (FIG. 12) With the tubular skin 12 removed, one can see the spools 13 and the clip method of attaching the spool flanges to the lip flanges of the bellows end plates. In the integrated approach, all clips 14 would be utilized. In the discreet case, the clips on the forward end of the spool flange would not be used, allowing each spool/bellows combination to be an individual unit. The energetic bellows actuator is the root of the entire system. (FIG. 14) It is comprised of several bellows convolutions, an endplate, and a puck mount plate. The energetic puck 16 is a hollow disc filled with gunpowder propellant and a known electrically activated initiator. When the proper electric signal is received from the controller, the bellows expands rapidly. (FIG. 15) This sort of actuator works very well in the system because of its original pancake flat shape. The actuator (bellows) also contains all of the expansion gas from the gunpowder propellant. This enables the actual missile skin to be very thin since it does not take any pressure

load. The energetic puck 16 can be filled with different amounts of propellant depending on the user's particular needs. Changing the puck fill, allows the user to eject at higher or lower velocities. This flexibility is an important part of the system. The energetic bellows actuator pushes on and ejects the spool assembly. (FIG. 16) The projectiles are packed around the spool center rod 17 and then held firmly in place by a system of collars 18, in this case six. (FIG. 17) For other pattern periphery shapes, a different set of collars could be used. The collars 15 are wrapped with an aircraft cable or other similar cord 19.

Please amend the paragraph beginning at page 12, line 22 and ending at page 13, line 5, as follows:

One important improvement in projectile packing density is the addition of a boattail feature on the aft end of the projectile. (FIG. 18) Past dispensers have utilized the alternating forward fin and aft fin darts, but it is the slight reduction in diameter on the aft end of the projectile body, called a boattail, that allows the user to get true tangent projectile packing. The diameter reduction of the body to create the boattail is typically the width of the projectile fins but doesn't have to be ~~the same~~ to gain packing density

Please amend the paragraph beginning at page 13, line 21 and ending at page 14, line 9, as follows:

At this point in the disclosure, ~~I have addressed~~ many of the problem areas in the prior art have been addressed. The bellows, spool, and collar system relieves

drafting concerns by putting the appropriate separation gap between spools before releasing the projectiles. Improved uniformity of pattern is obtained by releasing the darts in controlled sequence after full ejection, helping to control angle of attack problems at release. Improved uniformity is obtained by providing a programmable means of releasing the different projectile rows at different times. Packing density has been addressed by the improvement of adding a boattail to the projectiles. The size of the pattern at the target is controlled with the controller's precise timing of events, and finally, the periphery shape of the pattern is controlled with the system of collars put around the spools. There is one more important improvement in uniformity that needs to be discussed.